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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. There is no special school for Public Health training in Czechoslovakia. A
25X1 course in Public Health Problems was given in Prague for the first time It lasted four months and was for the training of physicians.
25X1 The course was allegedly given in the State Public Health Institute (Statni zdravotnicky ustav - SZU) in Prague. A similar ten-month course for district physicians was being planned with the backing of Dr. Bardos of the SZU. Other courses dealing with public health included:

25X1 a. A ten-month course is conducted in the Bratislava branch of the SZU in which clinical laboratory personnel of professional caliber are given advanced training in public health laboratory procedures, e.g. bacteriological, histological and biochemical methods.

25X1 b. Midwives are required to complete a ten-month course of training in theory and practice. Such courses are available at most larger hospitals.

25X1 c. The Bratislava Roentgen Clinic conducts a one-year course for the training of X-Ray technicians who are then used only for routine X-Ray work.

d. Nursing candidates at present receive a six-month course of training in larger hospitals. Trnava hospital was conducting its third such course
25X1 with 33 students These candidates, when graduated, increase the number of available nursing aids despite their hasty preparation.

25X1 e. A Social Service School was opened in September 1951 at Trnava. It offers a two-year course of training for Social Service workers. There are 25 girl students. The faculty includes members of the Trnava hospital staff. Studies include anatomy, physiology, pathological-physiology, social studies and Marx-Leninism. Graduates of this school may also become mid-wives.

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2. Nurses were recruited from religious orders, prior to the Communist coup. The religious orders conducted a two-year Nurses Training Program in their own school in Bratislava. This school utilized the medical faculty of the university as teachers. After the two-year course the nursing candidates were assigned to hospitals for completion of training and performance of nursing duties. The religious orders lost their school and the six-month course at the individual hospitals substitutes for the two-year course. Nuns can no longer become nurses although those already trained as nurses could, as of April 1952, maintain their jobs. One result of this change from nuns to civilians has been a loss of hospital discipline. Another effect has been that nurses are more rapidly available, but less efficient. Finally, young women can no longer become nuns and the number of religious nurses is gradually decreasing.

3. Propaganda methods used by the Slovak Health Ministry for the public health indoctrination of civilians are similar to those of the USSR. Posters in public buildings, hospitals, factories, etc are duplicates of Soviet publications and include themes such as "Soviet Public Health", "Blood Donation", "Infectious Disease". Beginning in April 1952, young doctors were required to give lectures on medical subjects. The first subject chosen was "Anti-Alcoholism". (Alcoholism is now widespread, and has become a great problem under the Communist regime.) Lectures are held in city auditoriums. The Red Cross is still theoretically an independent organization, and, as such, gives intensive courses in cities and towns in first aid. These courses last for one to two months and are conducted with the assistance of hospital physicians as lecturers. The Bratislava Health Ministry publishes a monthly journal called "Zdravy Narod", ("A Healthy Public") which contains public health propaganda, and Communist propaganda.

4. Disease control is the responsibility of the Public Health Office, which has an epidemiologist on its staff (usually the Chief of the Infectious Disease Section of the District Hospital). The epidemiologist exercises his control in the smaller villages through the local public health physician, who is stationed in every small subdivision of the district. The epidemiologist is controlled administratively by the Minister-in-charge of Public Health, through Regional Public Health Offices and the District Office of Public Health, (OUNZ). Each village has a peoples' committee with various divisions for governmental administration. Directly above the village committee is the district committee and above it the Regional committee, and above that the Slovak committee at Bratislava. For effective control of the country the members of the village committee, district and regional committees and Slovak committee are made up of men who are qualified in one special field, eg Public Health. At the side of these experts are Communists, usually laymen with unquestioned zeal for Communistic ideology. The effect of lay control of Public Health has been to ensure that the benefits of medical care accrue first to the productive worker on a priority basis. Priority is governed by the type of work a person performs and governs the extent of benefits, eg, places in hospitals or sanatoriums the right to receive drugs meted out to the people. The Trnava Public Health Office lay member is a woman (fnu) Kudlova who is not a physician, but who controls the administration of the OUNZ. This Communist control of public health affairs has also permitted the Slovak civil administration to require any hospital to conduct courses of nurses training, at any period of the year, or to recruit "brigades" of doctors for assignment to areas of priority, at a moment's notice without regard to the problems of the agencies from which the doctors have been requisitioned.

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